

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 72, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 72, 110) contains.

RGB(162, 72, 110)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(162, 72, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2486E
RGB	162, 72, 110
RGB Percent	64%, 28%, 43%
CMY	0.3647, 0.7176, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.32, 0.36
HSL	335°, 38%, 46%
HSV	335°, 56%, 64%
XYZ	20.0321, 13.4419, 16.2906
YIQ	103.2420, 41.4420, 30.8980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

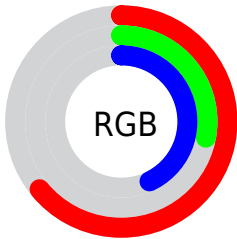
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 72, 110
Decimal	10635374
CIE Lab	43.42, 41.43, -3.72
CIE LCh	43, 41.593, 354.863
Yxy	13.4419, 0.4025, 0.2701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288825454 (0xFFA2486E)
YUV	103.2420, 3.3317, 51.5308
Hunter-Lab	36.6632, 33.3687, -0.6801

Details

The RGB color **162, 72, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **72, 162, 124**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 124, 161**, and **107, 18, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 56, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 88, 119**.

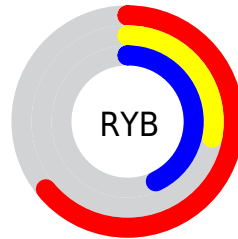
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (28%)

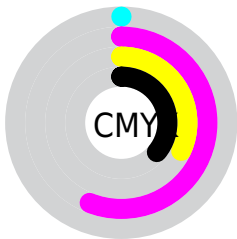
Blue (43%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (43%)

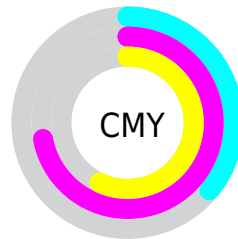


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (72%)


Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 72, 110 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 162, 72, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 72, 110

 162, 72, 110

255, 255, 255

 134, 46, 86

 219, 124, 161

 107, 18, 63

 249, 151, 188

 81, 0, 41

 255, 178, 216

 56, 0, 20

 255, 206, 245

 26, 0, 1

 255, 235, 255

 0, 0, 0


 162, 72, 110

 162, 72, 110

 162, 56, 101

 162, 88, 119

 162, 40, 91

 162, 104, 129

162, 23, 82

162, 121, 138

162, 7, 73

162, 137, 147

162, 0, 68

162, 153, 157

162, 169, 166

162, 185, 176

162, 202, 185

162, 218, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



139, 82, 143



162, 72, 110



165, 74, 76

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



162, 72, 110



93, 109, 36



0, 116, 158

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



162, 72, 110



72, 162, 124

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0, 119, 131



162, 72, 110



49, 116, 61

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



162, 72, 110



126, 99, 30



0, 119, 95



0, 108, 171

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



162, 72, 110



158, 81, 55



0, 119, 95



0, 117, 150

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



162, 72, 110



212, 176, 191



123, 72, 162



107, 86, 95



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



162, 72, 110



212, 70, 130



162, 78, 72



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 61



18, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



162, 72, 110



212, 70, 130



72, 156, 162



82, 73, 77



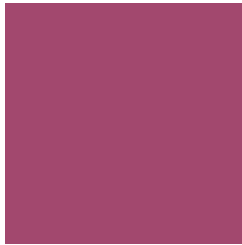
145, 0, 61



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 72, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

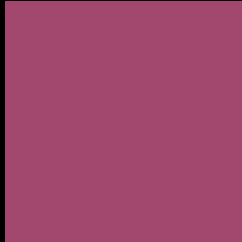
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 72, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 162, 72, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 72, 110.

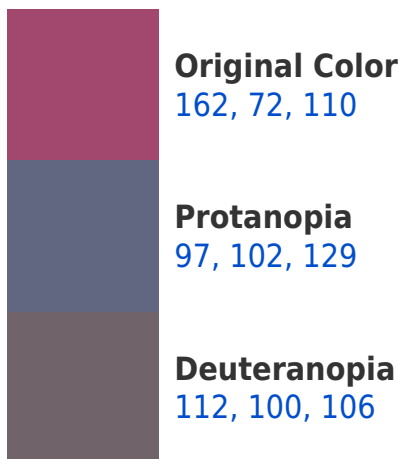


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 72, 110.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
160, 78, 83

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 72, 110

Protanomaly

121, 91, 122

Deuteranomaly

130, 90, 107

Tritanomaly

161, 76, 93

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 72, 110

Achromatopsia

103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly

124, 92, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 72, 110 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(162, 72, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 72, 110)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 72, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 72, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 72, 110 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(162, 72, 110) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 72, 110) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 72, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 72, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 72, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 72,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 72, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 72, 110) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 72,  
110) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor